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publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Appropriation Bill.

The introduction of the annual ap propriation bill at Albany once more demonstrates that the Democrats have crease in 1909 over 1908 was \$1,954,000, of due to legislation of last year.

So far, then, the Democrats have done well: they have kept their pledge to put an end to Republican extravagance by to the appropriation bill. But their better, and it wouldn't be necessary to own troubles are still unsurmounted. build the State House under a hill pas-The revenue of the State for next year ture. At Montpelier the cows can look will not exceed \$37,750,000, according to in at the upper windows, and the light present estimates. Deducting from this fails early in the legislative afternoon. the \$25,486,000 of the annual appropriation bill, there is left about \$12,250,000 to of a political awakening in the Green meet all the other charges of State gov- Mountain State. In a late issue of the ernment provided for by special bills.

sinking funds. The present fiscal year. Republican policy, therefore, and decide the appropriation bill is deducted but \$7.790,000 to meet all other expenses. Last year these expenses amounted to slightly more than \$15,000,000. To make their budget balance the Democrats must in the supply bill and in special measures by more than \$7,000,000.

comments. What then is to be done? for the year: to make no contribution infernal "junctions"? to the sinking fund; to impose a direct

not exceed \$4,000,000. The deficit for hotels. The region needs judicious the making. Each too has its docks next year under the existing circum- advertising and plenty of it, as the and harbor works and its railroad of stances could not fall much short of this Green Mountains do. Their summer penetration, that from Sousse leading sum, and the consequence of using the hotel accommodations are also indiffer- back to the holy city of Kairuan, a gensurplus to meet this would be that the state treasury would be empty so far as in New England than the Black River moneys available for ordinary govern moneys available for ordinary govern- valley or a nobler mountain than Mans- from Tunis in a day. The Sfax railroad mental purposes were concerned.

sinking fund is in point of fact larger Vermont's sake that he is not wrong has nearly a thousand, and M FALLIERES than the fifty year method of extin- when he says that a million dollars are will go from Bizerta to Sfax by his own guishing State debt requires. But this to be spent upon them. Vermont also special train. money has been appropriated and be-should reserve selected mountain groups comes a part of the reserve against the and protect her river sources before it vellously. In 1877, four years before bond issue, a reserve which would be is too late. only be employed for two years at most, wake up. and at the end the problem would be the same, since the sinking fund contribution in 1913 would have to be \$7,330,000.

There remains the direct tax. In two vears at the outside a direct tax will have to be imposed anyway. Avoiding it for two years will simply insure that it be larger when it is imposed. Once a direct tax is imposed, there will be a prompt end to the expansion of State Good and the True than he is of the debt. If it is not imposed this year the State treasury will be totally emptied. or the value of State bonds may easily be impaired by ill judged interference with the reserve.

The Democratic campaign last year so far as State affairs were concerned was devoted largely to the financial issue; the opportunity to justify the chief ante-election pledge remains.

Wake Up, Vermont.

Antinouses, young Bill Bryans, but in gave the world then of long years of goomiest statistical picture to be found at the present time in the latted States, the State is an old fashioned Yankee "yarb" doctor.

Antinouses, young Bill Bryans, but in gave the world then of long years of in Algiers the man's hand, from one of the red stripes. I think her letter ought to confirm what Mr. Harrison has between an early Etruscan lucumo and an old fashioned Yankee "yarb" doctor.

They, April 19.

Antinouses, young Bill Bryans, but in gave the world then of long years of it is a taltered fated bit about the latter fated fated bit about the latter fated fated bit about the latter fated bit about the latter fated fated bit about the latter fated fated bit about the latter fated fated

This conclusion is evident from the products, \$32,000,000 in 1880 and \$57,500,-000 in 1900 (the figures for 1910 were not industry, but also in the price of land by support. In raising beasts and culti- Firs of Boston. vating wheat and other grains he cannot compete with the West. It is an curable beauty-blindness: old and familiar story. The farmers, of course, are not as properous as they were before 1850, and their boys are still leaving the farm to improve their fortunes, while their girls are attracted to the factories and city offices and stores. The departures of the younger people had the additional misfortune of figur-

show little or no decline. Is there something the matter with Vermont besides the disadvantages in natural situation and in competitive opportunity she labors under? Mr. Ros-SITER suggests that conditions would improve if "the influential and able eleaddress themselves with unity, energy, outlets for their products, develop resources and start new industries," &c. calls attention to the problem of State that only Democrats be imported, for cessful of all French colonial ventures. finance. The size of the bill, \$25,486,821. Vermont has suffered for a long time as compared with \$25,348,559 in 1910, from a congestion of Republicans, small emphasizes between the prosperity that pletion of a German submarine cable conas her population is. She needs a strong | reigns beyond the Algerian frontier accomplished one thing at least: they and active opposition party at Monthave temporarily put an end to the large pelier, with fresh brains and more pubannual increases in this bill. The in- lic spirit than the ruling oligarchy has. And it might be worth while to move 1910 over 1909 \$2,752,000; the advance this the capital out into the light to accesyear of \$138,000 is merely nominal and sible and modern Rutland. Why Montpelier under the hill with its short winter day was selected we have never been able to understand; perhaps for the benefit of the upper Connecticut Valley. terminating the large annual additions Certainly the railroads serve Rutland ranean, and in the landlocked lakes,

We are glad to see that there are signs Vermonter we read that "the vounger Last year the sum of appropriations men and the more progressive men in outside the regular appropriation bill many communities are working together was \$17,650,000. Included in this figure to down ring politics, to improve town was \$2,650,000 for canal and highway conditions, and to bring in new enterprises." It declares that "the condition which begins October 1, the canal and in some towns to-day is war." But came it was a native city rich in the highway sinking funds will demand lasting reform can never come from \$4,400,000. If the Democrats follow the merely dividing the party in control. Vermont must cultivate or import to meet sinking fund charges out of cur- Democrats. Individual town represenrent revenues they will have of the \$12,- tation should be done away. There are 250,000 balance left of the revenue after so-called towns in Vermont, inferior places having few voters, that send only sheep to the Legislature.

Improved transportation is a vital necessity to Vermont. If it cannot have more railroads across the Green Mounreduce the amount appropriated last year tains it should have trolley roads. It ter time tables and quicker connections

tax to defray the cost of sinking fund its advantages as a vacation ground, travellers. To use the surplus is manifestly the Lake Champlain and the northern isl- of Sousse and Sfax there have been field. Good roads for automobiles, extends to the great phosphate beds To make no contribution to the sink- which a State must have nowadays to beyond Gafsa and reaches the Sahara students of other languages. ing fund would be hardly less a mistake. prosper, have been promised by Dr. at Tozeur. In 1880 Tunis had less than As THE SUN indicated last week, the MEAD, the Governor. We hope for a hundred miles of railroad, to-day it which filed England during the civil and religion

proportionately diminished if no contri- In short, to put more money in her bution were made for a year or two. Such purse, keep her sons and daughters, and In 1910 it was approximately \$50,000,000. a device would be temporary and could attract new residents, Vermont must

Beauty-Blindness in Washington,

under the romantic name of "JOHN LORRANCE" sends Washington letters to our esteemed friends of morning and the Romans and abandoned to sterility right angles.

The Roston Advertiser and the line Romans and abandoned to sterility right angles.

It was all wrong. The stones soon polished saying that he is a better judge of the Beautiful. His æstheticals are warped, ian and Calabrian laborers. He is beauty-blind. In a discourse on the pulchritude of the new Senators he gives a pang to every calophilist by wild and whirling savings such as this:

" KERN of Indiana looks like a college professor and is a worthy addition as a Senatorial figure in trying to improve on that 'Grand Young Man' BEVERIDGE, Indiana had an easy task. Nobody ever looked less a Senator t han did BEVERIDGE."

The census of 1910 gave Mr. William fessors would utter so bitter a gibe ruins, is a part of the regular tourist S. ROSSITER, a competent authority, an opportunity to present Vermont's losses in population by towns in a sombre light that compels reflection. The fruit S. ROSSITER, a competent authority, an against them; only a man who hates the programme. of his labors appears in the Quarterly reasonably full of college professors, tion. A bombardment at Sfax, a pro- death of the American Statistical Association.

I think I have in my possession very good evidence of the truth of the latter's claim. It is a Kairuan, these followed the first distert from the General's widow. I have been a and industry, as well as population, may be taken for granted. A ray of hight respect to the junior Senator from Indiana? Under the junior Senator from Indiana? Under the moral X-ray the Hon. John Worth Keen looks in his moral interior more prophecies as A. M. Broadley, corresponding to turbance. But since then there has collector of autographs for many years; not being turbance. But since then there has collector of autographs for many years; not being turbance. But since then there has collector of autographs for many years; not being turbance. But since then there has collector of autographs for many years; not being able to find one of General Anderson, who then resided in Washington, asking for one. She wrote a letter June washing for one. She wrote a letter June washing for one of General Anderson, who then resided in Washington, asking for one. She wrote a letter June washing for one of General Anderson, who then resided in Washington asking for one. She wrote a letter June washing for one of General Anderson, who then resided in Washington asking for one. She wrote a letter June washing for one of General Anderson, who then resided in Washington asking for one. She wrote a letter June washing for one of General Anderson, who then resided in Washington asking for one. She wrote a letter June washing for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington asking for one of General Anderson who then resided in Washington engaging than a million Parises, young spondent of the London Tures in 1881,

rephe, and unquestionably still possesses in her We know that he is ugly, and we can't gle with the anarchy that resulted; in even feel, as Mr. RUFUS CHOATE did in Tunis they annexed the ruler with the contemplating Chief Justice LEMUEL province, and to-day Tunis is still nomisteadily rising value of manufactured Shaw's iron cheek, that he is great. nally independent and theoretically the No; he is good, which is better. And Bey rules; and this concession to sentihow can anybody be patient with a ment seems to have saved all trouble. available when Mr. Rossiter prepared beauty-blind mole like "JOHN LOR- The original French excursion was his paper) and an encouraging improve- BANCE"? "Nobody ever looked less a agreed to, it is generally assumed, at ment in farm values, chiefly in the dairy Senator than did BEVERIDGE"! Who the Congress of Berlin. Tunis was the the acre. Time was when Vermont had where more than MERLIN's wisdom was of the directors of world politics. To 1,681,819 sheep and produced 3,699,235 married to more than BALDER's loveli- this concession Great Britain consented, pounds of wool. That was in 1840, ness, that idol of Chautauqua, that bright but for many years thereafter English-There are few sheep on her hills now, open page of oratory, that continent of men protested, for Tunis and Bizerta Formerly she also exported large num-grace who in the Senate chamber, so are to Malta what Tangier is to Gibral-been approved our business with the bers of horses, cattle and swine. Ver- remembering, does not find it bare and tar. To this bargain Italy too had to mont is still an agricultural State, but blank? "Improve on" the Grand Young consent, but as the regency had been what larger than it is, but even without the dairy has become the farmer's main Man! As well try to improve on Honey marked out as the next step in the ex-

" POMERENE of Ohio so far simply offers a baid

Apparently Mr. "JOHN LORRANCE'S" gentleman of whom it were superfluous to say: "He be hanged," and who long ing in Colonel BRYAN's speeches.

The French President's Visit to Tunis

money and enthusiasm to the task of cient regency, it provides the opportuencouraging native Americans to settle nity for a review of the great achievein the more fertile areas, should seek ments which have followed the bestowal of "French peace" upon Tunis: it reveals the progress that three decades It seems simple enough, but we urge have witnessed in this the most suc-Hardly less interesting is the contrast it bloodshed in independent Morocco.

French success in Tunis has already added the word "Tunisfication" to the colonial vocabulary of Europe. Bizerta, where M. FALLIÈRES landed amid the salutes of the warships of four nations, French, English, Italian and Spanish, is to-day the finest naval port upon the African shore of the Mediter- Paulo and Santa Catarina, that Germany where the visiting warships now lie, the whole French navy could find refuge. Yet in 1881 this Bizerta was a poor fishing village, its lakes connected with the sea only by a shallow creek, its harbor visited merely by the Maltese and Sicilian fishermen.

From Bizerta to Tunis too the ex a new railroad over a region formerly deserted but to-day laid down in prosperous farms owned by Europeans. As for the city of Tunis, the capital of the regency, in 1881 before the French monuments of earlier greatness and even richer in the still undiminished color and life of the East, but it was a native city of narrow streets, situated between two shallow lakes, separated from the sea by sandbars and connected with the world by a little Italian railroad running down to La Goulette on the

bay of Tunis. To-day Tunis is still a city which preserves its Oriental color more perfectly than Algiers. But outside the boundais now difficult and tedious to get from ries of the ancient town there has grown the eastern to the western part of that up a new European town with 60,000 or Such a reduction is impossible. The narrow State. The railroads it has, 70,000 European residents, three-quar-Democratic leaders themselves have with the exception of the Rutland, need already indicated this in their public better rails care and leaders themselves have already indicated this in their public better rails care and leaders themselves have all the root French. It is not the sense of nearing is not alike exaggerated, and they therefore need no in all time past been the black beast of courts of defence from me. already indicated this in their public better rails, cars and locomotives, bet- and the rest French. Its streets are justice, where it obtrudes itself more conspicubroad as those of the newer Marseilles. as great a reduction as possible and use the Champlain valley, is often an impo-There are three possibilities: To make Railroad travel in Vermont, except in to its docks come the steamers which the existing surplus to meet the deficit sition. Can't Vermont modernize its Its hotels, the best of them, compete philology should be sacrineed. nfernal "junctions"?

with those of Algiers, Nice and Cairo
The State does not make enough of for the profitable patronage of winter

The State does not make enough of the profitable patronage of winter

its notels, the best of them, compete patronage should be senting spelling simple, one by following pronunciation, as "thru" and "pruve," and the other by pronouncing the

Commercially Tunis has grown marthe French came, the total foreign trade of the regency was less than \$1,000,000. If the lion's share of this development night, the Boston Advertiser and the thereafter, have been reclaimed and are French capitalists and worked by Sicil-

rule of the Bey was as impotent as that of the present Sultan of Morocco.
But to-day, over roads which compare But to-day, over roads which compare Park.

| Resisted and won, and almost any particular to see that to ward school 44, knew Hook and Ladder 2, and played duck on the rock in St. John's Park.

| OLD NEW YORKER. with the best in France, automobile travellers journey to the remotest places in the regency, and Fairuan, like El Only a man who hates college pro- Diem, Sheitla and the places of Roman

engaging than a million Parises, young spondent of the London Tores in 1881.

Antinouses, young Bill Bryans, but in gave the world then of long years of it is a tattered, faded bit, about the size of a

that remembers that grave, sweet face, dividend France gained at this meeting pansion of the new Italy, the French One more specimen of incredible, in- seizure produced a passionate resentment in the Italian peninsula, which sent Italy into the Triple Alliance. Indicative of how much has happened in exemplar of beauty is ABSALOM, a young ian and British warships in the harbor forded by a comparison of 1910 with the of Bizerta to salute the French President on his visit to the country thirty years after annexation.

What France has accomplished in Algeria and Tanis, and England in Egypt, remains to be done in Tripoli and of M. FALLIÈRES to Tunis must serve a already provided for ultimate Italian useful and patriotic purpose. Celebrat- occupation. As for Morocco, it is not yet ment in the State should organize and ing as it does the thirtieth anniversary of possible to see how French occupation the extension of French rule to the an- will be brought about without European war, but the fitness of France for the work of civilization here, French success in Tunis has demonstrated; as for the need of "Tunisification," this is refrom Fez in recent months.

> Germany is much pleased with the com necting the Fatherland with Brazil and where France rules and the chaos and the German settlements in that republic. The stretch from Emden to Teneriffe was laid in 1909, that to Monrovia in Liberia in 1910, and now the cable end has been

landed at Pernambuco. To the Pangermanic imagination it eems a step toward the fulfilment of the dream of world empire. It is through the numerous colonies of Germans in the southern Brazilian States, particularly São hopes to secure a foothold in America. whenever it may succeed in having the Monroe Doctrine waived. Liberia is in trouble, and Germany has heretofore managed to draw out her plum from every African mess. Moreover, if the Philippines could drop so easily, why should not onest Teutons hope for the Canaries? Visions of an all German cable, the fore

runner of an all German world, sparkle cursion of the French President was by therefore, in the Berlin weissbier of the faithful believers in the Kaiser's strong colonial policy.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

A Pittsburger on Concessions to Unfortunate Barbarians.

EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE Mr. Carnegie and his followers" in their efforts to "simplify" spelling, and that is true if the further corruption of the English language is their ob-ject. But the Spanlard's object, to learn the English language, would be facilitated by teaching him English orthography as unchangeable: not that he is at liberty to change the spelling of words to follow the variations and corruptions of speech as they continually occur. It is well known that the organs of speech of different indi-viduals are as various as thumb prints. It is said that San Pedro of Alcantára, who for years never lifted his eyes from the ground, was able

to identify by the peculiarity of utterance each of the thousands who visited him in his cloister. Another difficulty in trying to fix pronunciation is that the sense of hearing is not alike ously in the witness box than in any other con- Robert through the medium of your col-

spelling already simplified, as "a r-e" is "air" tax to defray the cost of sinking fund its advantages as a vacation ground. charges. One of these three things the Democrats must do.

To use the surplus is manifestly the Take Charmlein and the next to defray the cost of sinking fund its advantages as a vacation ground. It advantages as a vacation ground. The charmlein that at a distance of 3,000 miles he is perfectly and the fund the Hon Ellish Pogram without leaving found the Hon Ellish Pogram without leaving found the Hon Ellish Pogram without leaving to the castern shore of the surplus is manifestly the cost of sinking fund its advantages as a vacation ground. Millions might be extracted from summer to the castern shore of the surplus is manifestly the cost of sinking fund its advantages as a vacation ground. Millions might be extracted from summer to be considered in the fund that at a distance of 3,000 miles he is perfectly series. Martin Chuzzlewit could have found the Hon Ellish Pogram without leaving found the Hon E the end of the present fiscal year will but they are poorly provided with and each has its European quarter in fortunate barbarians whose early education has fortunate barbarlan whose early education has subscribed more than any other industry been neglected; not for professional educators who in the United Kingdom to the upkeep of

countenance the "simplified" spelling.

If it were practicable to restore the old English wowel sounds, to bring them back into unison with those of Spain, Italy and the Continent gen advantage of the Spaniard and every other us from the curse of language perversion brought us by the rabble ranting and pamphleteering ful period. has been handed down to us by means of pitfied" spelling, if the epistolary spelling of pube men of the eighteenth century may be admitted a evidence. SAMUKL L. MOFFITT. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 19.

Belgian Blocks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of April 16 "D. M." seeks light on Belgian blocks. I was once a New Yorker and am now under has gone to France, the French trade in 1909 was \$25,000,000, England and Italy was paved with a real Belgian block (the design was paved with a real Belgian block (the design was paved with a part of Cesar's Gau at least imported from that part of Cesar's Gat same year the trade of Great Britain inhabited by the Beige). It was a rather large. The esteemed correspondent who and Italy with Tunis both exceeded in and Italy with Tunis both exceeded in in its top, and it was so laid that the joints made an angle of 45 degrees with the axis of the street. Vast areas of country, cultivated by and the channels aforesaid crossed the street at

Boston Record, must forgive us for to-day the seats of prosperous Euro-between the courses were of little use to a flour pean agricultural colonies, owned by dering horse. Horse sense might have presquare block, often of the so-called trap rock of Bergen Hill. And then the familiar long, rec-In 1881 Tunis was a country unsafe for the traveller. The mountains called by the discriminating the "Guidet block." were infested with Berber rebels, the but the vulgar (people who rode in omnibuses)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: 1 have read an article in THE SUN of April 13 from Lowell, Mass.. in which it is claimed Miss Eliza Cowley

NEW FOUNDLAND.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- News despatches say that the annual report of the Newfoundland Minister of Finance "is far in the history of the oldest colony and discloses a condition of prosperity that has never before been approached."

Since the unfortunate death of the Hay-Bond treaty in 1905, "amended to death' in the United States Senate, our little neighbor has somewhat slipped from public view except for its appearance in connection with the settlement of the fisheries question. If the treaty had colony would doubtless have been some the treaty the gain has been notable. Our exports to Newfoundland in the calendar year 1905 amounted to \$2,776,077. while last year they were \$4,350,735. A comparison of imports for those particular years is misleading because of an abnormal importation in 1905. A better Europe since is the presence of the Ital- idea of both imports and exports is afaverage of the five year period 1905-1909. That shows average imports for the five years of \$1,250,000 and imports for 1910 as \$1,564,605. It shows average exports as \$3,343,000 and \$4,350,735 respectively. The business is comparatively small, but it is done with a population a little greater Morocco. For Tripoli, an agreement than that of the city of Rochester and To Frenchmen the present excursion between England, France and Italy has about the same as that of Providence or Louisville. Ten years ago we sold to them about \$1,900,000 worth of our products and bought from them about \$400 .-000 worth of their merchandise. Taking the area and population of the country into consideration few of those with whom we deal have made as satisfactory a showing.

The total business of the island shows good increase, but a large percentage of vealed in every despatch that has come it appears in the account with the United States. The general movement is shown by a comparison of recent years with an

	earner period.	
	imports.	Exports
	1901 \$7,359,442	\$8,320,50
	1902	9,501,493
	1901 87,359,442 1902 7,836,685 1903 8,479,944	9,825,121
١	1908	11,815,719
	1909	10,848,913
•	1010 19 700 404	11 471 00

The gain in imports is due in important part to the importation of machinery and materials for the erection of pulp and paper mills, the operation of which should materially increase the volume and value of exports. The increase in imports has materially increased the revenues of the Government. These were \$2,574,068 in 1905 and \$3,447,998 in 1910. It is believed that the revenues for the current year will exceed \$3,500,000. The railway system of the island is being extended by a number of branch lines that will reach small ports along the coast and open new areas to settlement and to trade. The THE WALL AT FREDERICKSBURG. development of the iron mines and the erection of pulp mills will open new channels of employment to some of those whose means of livelihood hitherto have been limited to fishing or sealing, hazardous and poorly paid employments

Perhaps when we have settled our trade relations with Canada it will be possible to make similar arrangements with the Newfoundlanders. They certainly come within our proper sphere of commercial nfluence

A Question to Sir Robert Perks

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to day's Sun some prominence is given to the report of an interview with Sir Robert W. Perks of London in which this worthy gentleman is quoted as saying that the progress of educational matters in England being blocked by three great forces. namely, the Roman Catholic Church, Church

of England, and the beer interests The majority of the public both in America and England will hardly accept Sir ert's statement as to the two ecclesiastical forces, knowing as they undoubtedly do that it is, to say the least of it, grossly

My object in addressing you is to ask Sir n of human life. These established facts force lumns what stumbling block the brewing interests in England have placed in the way

We who are connected with the brewing industry in England are well accustomed to these outbursts of the "Nonconformist conscience." and Sir Robert doubtless thinks that at a distance of 3,000 miles he is perfectly safe in slandering the individuals at has given him the O K by deciding that "w-o" is institutions, have been among the most "woe". There is a shadow of an excuse for un-considerate employers of labor, and have C. CARLOS PERKINS.

The "Good Old Times" in This Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Those people who have such a bad opinion of the New York of to-day ought to have lived here during the last two years of John Adams's administration. I was a good deal amused on brushing up my local history the other day, by some of the incidents of that event-

It is recorded that politicians who had formerly been on the most friendly terms used to cross the streets to avoid meeting. leading politician of a later period said:

I do declare it was a pleasure to live in those good old days when a Federalist could knock a own in the street and not be ques

Some may think that if there was more of that "good old" state of things to-day it a rather wholesome thing for the would be a rather wholeschild "rough" for general public, albeit a little "rough" for the professional politician. W. G. B. professional politician. NEW YORK, April 19.

ioned about It.

Algerian Stew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In one of

ogether, pepper and sait, pimente may be added Melt one tablespoonful butter in a frying pan

add onlon sliced. Dust meat with flour. Add to onlon, and fry a golden brown. Put in stew pan. Add stock or boiling water sufficient to cover meat. Stew for one hour and a half or two hours. Wash apricots and dates. Remove stones from dates. Stew to a mush. Add to the meat. Stew all together until meat is tender. PARADENA, Cal., April 13.

"'Tis Spring" in the Jerseys. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are others outside of Rhode Island who can write spring poetry and do it without consulting a ling dictionary. Here is one from Jersey:

When woods break forth with trembling leaves And mornings flame with burning spires And air grows sweet, and sun shines bright. When tulips burst their verdant moulds.

And roses wake and blush with love. And birds return in colored coats. 'Tis spring. When orchards bloom with blossoms white, And mill wheels start to drone and hum. And birds with Joy the country fill. 'Tis spring.

A PORT AT MONTAUK. said to Be a Necessity Whether Boston

Wakes Up or Not. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: and away the most satisfactory of its kind recent address of President Mellen of the in the history of the oldest colony and dis-Chamber of Commerce seems to have attracted a great deal of notice, but one point Mr. Mellen made does not seem to have received the attention it deserves. I refer to that portion of his address in which he said:

There is no excuse for the building of a port at Montauk to expedite the transatlantic business, unless it be that you are not awake to your opportunity and are again to allow others to ofit by your inactivity.

Looked at from every point of view this is perhaps one of the strongest arguments that could be made in favor of Montauk as a port of entry. It practically means that Mr. Mellen believes that the only thing which stands in the way of Boston rivalling New York as a port is the indifference of Boston to its own opportunities long enough o allow Montauk to become the gateway to Europe.

Mr. Mellen had not a word of adverse Mr. Mellen had not a word of adverse criticism for the proposition to develop Montauk as a port. On the contrary, he intimates that it will soon become a port unless Boston is equal to her opportunity. Elsewhere in his address he told his hearers that the improvements that Boston would have to make to forestall Montauk's de-

Elsewhere in his address he told his hearers that the improvements that Boston would have to make to forestall Montauk's development meant "money and lots of it."

All of this leads me to say that the time has come to make Montauk at least a port of call if not of entry. I do not wish, nevertheless, to say one word against the admirable plan which Dock Commissioner Tomkins has outlined for a complete and comprehensive development of the port of New York. That should be acted upon at once. But even if the plan is carried out it will be found that the increased facilities thus provided will at best suffice only to meet the constant and wonderful growth that is taking place in the commerce of the port.

Montauk will be needed in any event, because we live in an age when time saving is of the first importance. Mr. Melien says that "a steamship can dock in Boston and discharge her passengers into a crain that will land them in New York before, under the most favorable circumstances, a similar steamer would land its passengers at its pier in New York. That is undoubtedly true, so far as the situation existing to-day is concerned. But with Montauka port either of call or of entry it would not be so, for a passenger could get on a train at Montauk and go direct to the Pennsylvania station in New York in a little over two hours, and if the Long island Railroad makes the improvements for which plans have been drawn the journey could be made in less than two hours. What a difference this would make by way of comparison with the six hours it now takes to come from Boston to New York by train, or the eight hours or more it now takes to come from Boston to New York by train, or the eight hours or more it now takes to come from Boston to New York by train, or the eight hours or more it now takes to come from Boston to New York by train, or the eight hours or more it now takes to come from Boston to New York by train, or the eight hours or more it now takes to come from Boston to New York by train, or the eight hours or more i

the world to beat Montauk Point for the So I say, let us not wait for Boston to riv New York as a seaport, but let us start right now to develop Montauk, and if do, we need not care what Boston does. New York, April 19.

A Jersey Regiment Said to Have Advanced to Within Twenty-five Paces.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 was very much interested in the letter of Thomas Company K. Sixty-ninth Infantry N. G. N. Y., relative to that regiment, which appeared in THE SUN of April 9, but I think he is mistaken in his assertion that the Sixty-ninth New York went closer to that famous stone wall at the base of Marye's Heights, Fredericksburg, than any other regiment that went into the fight. I beieve that the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers is entitled to that distinction and also to the distinction of firing the last shot and of being the last regiment to move off that sanguinary field. On December 13, 1862, the Twenty-fifth

New York, the Thirteenth New Hampshire and the Eighty-ninth (Hawkins's Zouaves) New York, forming the First Brigade, Third Division Ninth Army Corps, and under command of Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, were held in reserve in the city of Fredericksheld in reserve in the city of Freedricks-burg until late in the afternoon. I was anxious to see what was going on on the battlefield and left my regiment for some time, climbed up a knoil or hill that com-manded a view of the field and saw the Sixty-minth in action. It was an inspiring sight and sent the blood coursing through they veins. When our brigade reached the field, the Sixty-minth, with the other Union troops, had been withdrawn from the advanced vains. When our brigade reached the field, the Sixty-ninth, with the other Union troops had been withdrawn from the advanced position and we were sent in. Twilight was closing the short wintry day as we advanced and by the time we reached to within about wenty-five paces of that stone wall, where the enemy were so thick that they could scarcely get another musket or rife between the lines, darkness fell. We would never the innex darkness fell. We would never the rife fire in our from the road behind the wall and the artillery fire on Maryes that sent shot and shell shricking over the full length of the reziment, our position our retreat was made in good order. With three comrades I went back on the field to take off my wounded tentmate, and wpassed all other dead and wounded to take off my wounded tentmate, and wpassed all other dead and wounded to the advanced firing line of the Twenty-fifth, where we found our own.

When squads from our regiment, under a flag of truce, buried our dead and took off our wounded two or three days afterward the enemy informed us that our men got our wounded two or three days afterward the enemy informed us that our men got our wounded two or three days afterward the enemy informed us that our men got our wounded two or three days afterward the enemy informed us that our men got our wounded two or three days afterward the enemy informed us that our men got our wounded two or three days afterward the enemy informed us that our men got our wounded two or three days afterward the enemy informed us that our men got roughly the provide in substitution for any various other sources. It is not the first time that legends have been wrong and proved so by facts. John T. Hillton.

Company H. Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

New York, April 17.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Seventh Regiment Men in the Spanish War TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the fitteth anniversary of the departure of the Seventh Regiment to the civil war is being ceiebrated, is it not time that the organization of which New York city has just reason to be proud should be relieved of the stigma attached to it by the yellow press and personal animosity at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war? A general report at that time was that the Seventh refused to volunteer for active service. In point of fact, as every one in authority knows, the Seventh Regiment promptly volunteered to a man to go to the war, but as an organization under its own officers and in full accord with its own traditions. While the Guy de Maupassant's works. I think "Au Soleil," matter was being actively pressed in Washington. he gives a recipe for an Algerian stew. Rather vague, his recipe, but we have worked it out of efficiency by considerable financial sacrince of and tried it, much to our joy. I enclose it. As Two pounds of lean mutton. (chicken may be used if preferred), one good sized onlon, dried apricots and dates, three-quarters of a pound together, pepper and sait, pimente may be a pound together.

The Seventh gave 700 officers to the civil war, and the roll of honor of the Spanish-American war shows that no other organization contributed so many men who served as officers in other regi-ments as the Seventh. H. L. BURTON, NEW YORK, April 19.

Uncle Josh in South America

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I desire to tell of an experience of our late friend Den fhompson that does not seem to be generally gnown. About the year 1873 he took a company to South America, and at Barranquilla. Colombia, the company was "busted." Den at that time was sick at Savanilla and not expected to live. My brother, who was captain of the steamship Etna, offered to take him aboard ship and nay his an offered to take him aboard ship and pay his pas sage home. Den begged' to be taken on board at once so that he could die among his own people. I helped to carry him on board. In two days he was so much improved that he was sitting up and making fun for us. He afterward relimbursed the captain for his passage money. and making fun for us. He alternated and making fun for his passage money.

E. B. E. BROOKLYN, April 19.

Protest Against New Jersey School Legis.

GIVE THE BLIND A CHANCE. Work, Not Alms, Is Their Need, Says Miss

Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the New York Association for the Blind. told the Association of Hospital Service Workers gathered at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday something of the needs of the blind and outlined the plans

for the blind workers' exhibition at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 28 Miss Holt said that the New York Association for the Blind has listed about 10,000 cases and has come into contact with about 7,000 blind persons. From her observations Miss Holt thinks that half of the bundness could be prevented

if proper precautions were taken and if there were saner conditions of life. "We often come across blind children who could have been bright, merry seeing youngsters if somebody had known enough to take proper care of their eyes and administer a few drops of the solution of silver nitrate, now to be had in New York free of cost from the Board

of Health." she said. "Though the medical profession has faithfully waged its campaign for the prevention of blindness, it is only since the formation of the New York associa-tion's committee to stop blindness that the work has become general and inter-

According to the speaker one of the of the blind and their desire to earn an honest living is the "attitude of the seeing public, which is blind to the capacity of the trained blind man or woman which of the trained blind man or woman which entitles him or her to a self-respecting place in the work and play of the world. She decried the harm done by giving alms to the blind, "and by doing this making it still true that to-day begging is one of the most remunerative professions for the blind."

"Again the public does great harm by not demanding of the blind the same standard of excellence in education, in manners, in workmanship that it.

standard of excelence in education, in manners, in workmanship that it would demand of the seeing person of the same class," said Miss Holt. "If a badly spelled, uncapitalized and unpunctuated letter is typewritten by a blind person it should not be commended because it is very good for a blind person. Putting up with bad work tends to lower the standard of the afficiency of the Putting up with bad work tends to lower the standard of the efficiency of the blind and makes it difficult for them to find positions because people doubt their ability to do as good work as the seeing.

"The same is true about the things they make and sell. It is not a kindness to buy a badly made article from a blind workshop or factory."

She said that this did not apply to the charitable who huy things for the seed

charitable who buy things for the aged or crippled blind. She said further that it was not fair to give the blind a monopoly of any profession or to permit them to regard themselves as a privileged

class.

The coming exhibitions will be opened by President Taft. More than forty industries for the blind will be represented and a hundred blind artisans will be seen st work.

ELEVENTH AVENUE TRACKS. Commissioner Tomkins Discusses His Bm

- Hearing at the City Hall. The committee of the Board of Estimate which is to recommend plans for doing away with the surface railroad tracks in Eleventh avenue gave a hearing in the Council Chamber of the City Hall yesterday which was attended by a large gathering of persons wearing buttons describing them as members of a league to do away with "Death avenue." Toward

the close of the hearing there was some discussion as to the most practical plan for getting rid of the surface tracks Representatives of the railroads who New Jersey, the One Hundred and Third use the shore front favored the adoption of Dock Commissioner Tomkins's plan of an elevated line along the marginal streets down town, but others favored freight distributing piers along the river front below Thirtieth street and a boat service. The committee will probably make its report to the Board of Estimate

Commissioner Tomkins has had a bill introduced at Albany under which his idea of tunnels, depressed tracks, viaduots and elevated roads could be carried out. The bill directs the New York Central to submit plans before October 1 to the Board of Estimate for the necessary

LIBERAL CONGRESS HERE. National Federation to Meet Three Days. Beginning April 26.

The National Federation of Religious Liberals, which was organized in 1909, will hold its third annual congress in this city on April 26 to 28. The purpose of the federation is "to promote the religious life by united testimony for sincerity, freedom and progress in religion, by social service and a fellowship of the spirit beyond the lines of sect and creed." The word liberal is understood as indicating willingness to be part of a fellowship based on unity of spirit and

not on uniformity of belief. The evening session on April 26 and the two sessions on April 27 will be held in the Church of the Divine Paternity. Seventy-sixth street and Central Park West. The session on the evening of April 27 will be held in Cooper Union. All of the sessions on April 28 will be held in the Friends Meeting House, East Effteenth street and Rutherfund place. Fifteenth street and Rutherfurd place,

Fifteenth street and Rutherfurd place, near Third avenue.

More than a dozen religious bodies will be represented in the congress and have part in the programme. All the meetings will be open to the public.

The officers of the federation are: President, Henry W. Wilbur of Philadelphia; secretary, Charles W. Wendte of Boston; treasurer, Henry Justice of Philadelphia.

INTERSTATE INSURANCE. Federal Regulation as Logical as Bank

Begulation, Thinks Mr. Kingsley.

"Life Insurance and Commercial Banking" was the subject of an address delivered by Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company. before the Finance Forum of the West Side Y. M. C. A. last evening. "Life inof the people and teachers of New Jersey I protest against the enactment of legislation revolutionizing the school system until the question has been thoroughly debated in the press and the Legislature and the people have had opportunity to inform themselves fully.

As yet the people are singularly ignorant of the most important legislative proposal of the service. The said, "is now face to face with the difficulties from which banking partially emerged in 1864. If the Supreme Court of the United States should change its mind and declare that interstate insurance is interstate commerce it would not be the first time the court has changed its mind, and it would have stronged ground from which to argue than it had session. surance," he said, "is now face to face with Legislature and the people have had opportunity to inform themselves fully.

As yet the people are singularly ignorant of the most important legislative proposal of the session.

Secretary Committee on Legislation New Jersey State Teachers Association.

Hobogen, April 19.

Into the the first time the court has changed its mind, and it would have stronged ground from which to argue than it had when it spelled out of the power in the Constitution which authorizes the Federal Government to borrow money the right to establish national banks and a national currency.